

## FOR THE SEVERE TAILOR GOWN

FITTINGS PRIM IN OUTLINE BUT FULL OF STYLE.

Return of the High Linen Collar—A long, soft scarf worn with it—Many styles of linen and heavy wash material—Trim, severe belts of leather—Handbags of the season.

In the first display of spring and summer fashions this year the tailor-made woman seemed slightly, however, swayed and accessories for walking or sporting costumes. Now that the excitement over the novelties in frills, soft, elaborate adornments has somewhat subsided, though by no means abated, it is discovered that the tailor-made woman, far from being forgotten, has perhaps never before received more consideration.

The novelty brought the exquisite frock accessories to the fore and made them seem in decided ascendancy over the severe make of walking and sporting suit accessories, which good form has for some time insisted should, however, swayed and swinging their effect when worn, follow the conservative modes set by men's fashions.

The soul of the most fastidious devotee to chic tailoring in dress may be more than satisfied this season. She hails with delight the return of the high linen collar. Neck and women who hold opposite views, though they look askance at the rows of linen collars that have so suddenly filed across the counters, admit grudgingly that the uncomfortable things are smart.

A mingling of delicate and austere effects shows in the new high collar linen collars, which are ornamented with embroidered or woven-in dots in white or color and

single or double row of hemstitching about the edge. Other linen turnover collars come in uncompromising plainness. Some of the models have a perpendicular buttonhole near the edge of each flap in front. Through these buttonholes a link clasp is slipped.

Low rolling Byron collars are popular for sporting costumes, as they permit perfect freedom for the throat and at the same time have a neat, trim appearance.

A linen collar which has attained popularity in Paris is a stiff clerical band, fastening with two studs at the back. The scarf tied at the base of the collar.

The tie which is, as a rule, worn with the stiff linen collar is the long scarf of soft silk crepe or the new linen gauze. Individuality is the cry of the season. The stiff linen collar itself is rather against it, but the soft scarf tie without detracting an iota of trimness still admits originality in knot or bow. A woman may tie her scarf as she pleases, provided only her general effect is chic.

Long scarves are the prevailing neckties. There are, indeed, comparatively few stiff mannish ties to wear with linen collars. Even ascots are softly crossed or the ends merely looped over each other. The Windsor tie, with its loose free bow or sailor knot, is a favorite.

Ribbons are much used for neck scarves. These wide belts are suitable only for slender figures. A woman who is at all stout or short-waisted should wear a narrow belt.

Among the ornate hand and belt bags of the season are bags with graceful severity of line and finish. A favorite model among the handbags comes in pigskin, bright morocco and oblong and large enough to hold all the little requisites for a shopping trip. The handles, instead of being the usual chain arrangements, are of leather, soft and pliable.

A striking new bag of perfectly plain pigskin promises to be much liked because of its solidity and easy grip. There is no risk of its handles twisting off, for the handles are made by elliptical openings cut right into the sides of the bag, which extend some few inches above the mouth.

The advantages of the bag are its strength and the fact that it can be held so firmly in the hand that holds up the skirt in walking. These bags may be ornamented with a brass group of initials.

A very chic little bag is to be found in one of the leading leather houses. It is a facsimile of the strap finger purse so long popular, only it is larger. It is a very large purse or a very small bag.

It hangs by two little straps not on the belt proper, but on a narrow strap that buckles just above the waist, dropping below the waist line in front considerably.

attaching, fastening, French knots, or some other good finish.

Most women do not bother about this detail. They tie their pretty bow or knot and tuck the ribbon ends about their shirt-waist flap. The effect is pretty, but not half so pretty or fetching as the effect of loose flying ends.

A few minutes will make a neat scarf of a length of ribbon and will pay in added prettiness and in economy, too, for human nature thinks more of a scarf than a ribbon and is more careful of it.

There are many stocks of linen and heavy wash materials in severe models stitched tailor fashion. The tendency toward buttoning instead of tying them is marked.

When they do tie, as a rule, they tie but once, the ends lying over each other flat and smooth. This simple way of fastening

makes it possible for the stock to be worn longer than the stocks that tie with a bow, for with a second tying, a bow loses its freshness.

Pearl buttons or studs are used for stocks needing such fastenings. Link buttons in pearl or in gold or silver are also used to hold the flaps of the stock in place.

Some of the severe white wash stocks are relieved from utter plainness by a line of narrow piping in color about the edge in red, pink, blue, etc. This little line of clear color gives a good effect, especially when it rims stocks of heavy mercerized wash materials.

It is a simple matter to find trim, severe belts, for they come on every belt counter, though at first glance they may have seemed to vanish among the new pretty crush belts with their brilliant buckles and ornamentation.

Narrow stitched linen or silk belts are rivals of the leather belts for tailored costumes, and have for the most part, a simple metal buckle fastening.

Among the plain models in leather belts

the pigskin belt with harness buckle is the smartest. Next in popularity comes the black patent leather belt with brass or steel buckle, and shining morocco leather belts of gay color are well liked.

Slender women will find a pretty and becoming belt in the new model of soft, unlined, pliable leather, which fits about the waist as a ribbon some four or five inches wide would fit drawn snugly and held wide in front in bodice shape. These new belts come in white, green, bright red and black morocco leather, which is very soft and takes the color perfectly.

The belts are held high in front by a big square leather-covered buckle or by a three-strap fastening with small harness or leather buckles. As has been said,

never appears to better advantage than when playing her needle in some soft white fabric means to make her look up and bestow attention elsewhere than on her work. There is a sentiment interwoven in the needlework that has not yet become associated with golf or pig-pug, and girls are reviving the gentler craft along with their adoption of shoulder tippers and aquatic ornaments.

The number of fancy sewing stands on the market points to the revival of needlework interest. The latest rage of fine wood, of nickel and of flowered enamel work, they present a wide range of choice. There are also ingeniously made hampers and sewing cases, planned so as to roll up and be snuggled out of the way when desired.

MASHERS HERE AND IN PAIRS. The Attitude of the French Woman and the New York Girl Quite Different.

A New York woman who spends part of each year in Paris says that the French woman and the American have very different ideas on the matter of street attire.

The average French woman upon finding that she is followed by some idler will be troubled about it and take herself to task for having looked about too much or worn too noticeable garments. She considers that the blame rests upon her, whereas the American woman or girl adopts the opposite view.

The American woman who finds herself observed or followed is no whit disturbed and sometimes even ventures to give the offender a lesson. She will slacken her pace, begin to survey things in the windows and otherwise behave so as to beguile the person into thinking she is in for a lark. Then, when, believing himself encouraged, the masher speaks to the fair loiterer, she looks back with such a look of scorn and disdainful propriety that he sinks off more or less disconcerted and the girl goes home congratulating herself that she has administered punishment that cut deep.

The American girl, however discreet she may be at home, takes chances in Paris merely for the fun of the thing that the native women who know their countrymen would never dream of venturing. She apparently delights in exciting admiration and attention in the shops and in public conveyances, quite assured that her natural self-possession will bring her through any uncomfortable incidents that may arise.

These bags may have the initials in brass applied, but hanging conspicuously as they do, good taste is against the idea.

It is advisable to have with this charming little bag, which is big enough to hold handkerchiefs, change, bills and memorandum, a little change purse of the same make. Loose change slips to the bottom of a bag and is hard to get at, especially when the bag is a small one.

ART OF FINE SEWING.

It is Being Revived Along With Its Sentimental and Fancy Implements.

Fine sewing is again high in favor. Women are making not only sheer linen trifles for the neck, but also entire garments with no stitch of sewing machine work in them. Girls make for their friends birthday gifts of articles of apparel—night dresses, aprons, corset covers, petticoats, and the like.

The materials used are the soft, fine fabrics that never yield the best results when put together on the sewing machine. Machine work, no matter how well executed, will always have a certain stiffness and stiffness because of the double thread in the seam.

The hand-made garment is far more pliant and gratifying. Hand-made outfits are to be got in the shops but at considerable cost and without the individuality that comes from the needle in the home sewer's hand.

It requires pains and precision to do plain sewing well, to so stitch of the same dimensions at even distances so that

the work shall have a smoothly regular look. The old school methods of training taught sewing pupils to take up just so many threads to the needle in hemming and sewing; to stroke gossamer so that they stood like well drilled soldiers in line, and to set seams in such narrow lines that it would take a microscope to detect a flaw or deflection from the regular.

Possibly the twentieth century girls will find it no easy task to produce such exquisite specimens of handwork as are preserved in grandmothers' drawers. But the ball has been set going, and the results are promising.

A girl with fair hands and dainty wrists

combines in the one individual. A good cook is not apt to be a good dressmaker any more than a good lawyer is apt to be a good doctor. People still expect to get good servants in families of four to six for \$15 and \$18 a month and will look to one girl to do all the work in the house.

The million-dollar servant girl is an impossibility, because the conditions described which she is to fill in an establishment as large as the one represented are impossible. There are plenty of good servants in the world, though, in spite of the conditions that may be set.

They do not seek positions in flats, as a rule, and as New York is a city of flats and apartments hotels, we are apt to hear the other side of the question altogether.

MUSHROOM DISHES. A New Kind of Table Ware Made for Dining Room Cooking.

Mushroom dishes of fireproof ware which enable the epicure to broil his mushrooms after they are brought to the table are among the latest novelties. These dishes, such as come for egg cookers or the tea equipage are provided in handy form. Other mushroom cooking dishes of exclusive pattern are of polished copper, porcelain lined, or nickel, or silver with gold lining. They have handles of convenient length and covers with top ornaments of typical mushroom suggestion.

Mushroom dishes, which have cropped up the subject and can go out on their own or their neighbors' lawns any fine autumn morning before breakfast and pick enough for a meal are most particular that the subtle flavor of the edible shall not be lost in the cooking. They don't want much, but they want the best. They are designed, no householder, of course, can go fussing about in the kitchen without upstaging the cook's temper.

Mushroom dishes have been given recently by enthusiasts, with most of the mushrooms country grown and cooled by frost or frozen plain boiled for or broiled. They have handles of convenient length and covers with top ornaments of typical mushroom suggestion.

A unique set with the shell-shaped dishes set upon bronze feet, and with bronze and gold handles, is bordered with shell and watercolor in natural tints on a cream ground. Another, with dainty glass covers, is decorated in field and forest scene with the wild onion form the handles and cover-decoration of a so in old English style, with the peculiar carved vessels of curling leaves mingling in the border. Some of the fireproof ware for home use is decorated in strong, rich colors, which contrast well with tender mushrooms, being bordered with cobalt blue, India red, sage green and yellow.

Dealers and growers agree that the mushroom is being more widely appreciated every year. More and more wealthy people with country houses are studying the various varieties and showing a willingness to pay high prices for choice grades. Like fish, fruit and the more delicate vegetables the mushroom deteriorates in flavor every moment after it is taken from its bed. So people place their orders with the grower in advance to catch this first flavor on the wing, as it were, between covers at breakfast or luncheon.

Judges contend that there is an essential difference in the quality of the mushroom grown out of doors and that cultivated in the cellar and they lose no opportunity to get the country grown mushrooms that spring up voluntarily. They make excursions for the purpose of driving far up to Westchester the suburbs for the sake of the quest. Many mushroom growers teach their children as they grow up to know the different kinds and the good points in the volunteer growths and this adds interest to their drives and helps to spread the benefits of this comparatively little used article of food.

Perhaps he is a bachelor, and, instead of a wife to look after his affairs, he has a housekeeper. But if he had a housekeeper he would know better than to expect a cook to nurse and dressmaker combined in one person, even a million-dollar person.

He does state that many of the maids leave. Now, maids are hard to leave in what they call fine houses if they

## SERVANTS ARE SPECIALISTS.

VARIED ACCOMPLISHMENTS NOT TO BE SOUGHT IN THEM.

A Cook's a Cook and Not a Nurse Also If She Knows Her Business—The Organization of Big Households—Good Servants Not Jack-of-All-Trades.

"The man who offered a premium of one million dollars for the ideal servant girl was quite safe in making the offer, although he was probably not serious," said the owner and manager of one of the most successful employment agencies of the city. "He mentions among the accomplishments, such as the paragon must possess those of nursing, cooking and dressmaking. Surely, this is an impossible trinity to obtain in any one person of the class that at present goes out to service in this country. The three duties are quite commonly combined in the routine work which the wife and mother takes upon herself when she marries a man whose income is restricted or if she is of a naturally economical turn of mind. But any woman combining three such desirable virtues would not be of the class that in the present state of affairs goes out for service. There are working housekeepers, so called, who take charge of the families of widowers and look after all three branches of work, but they are rare and they command much higher wages than ordinary servants."

"If it is a large place such as described he will need a cook or a chef and kitchen assistants; a butler, second man, a parlor maid and chambermaids, one or two. This is a very moderate allowance for a large house."

"If they are well-treated and well-paid as well as fed properly, he will find that he can get along with many other wealthy people with little or no friction with help. A good experienced housekeeper can always manage help, and can replace them as soon as their places are vacant if she

keeps in touch with the right sort of agency. It is the poorer families and the middle classes that have most trouble with help, not the wealthier people who can afford to pay well for the best work. People still expect to get good servants in families of four to six for \$15 and \$18 a month and will look to one girl to do all the work in the house."

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They do not seek positions in flats, as a rule, and as New York is a city of flats and apartments hotels, we are apt to hear the other side of the question altogether."

"Cooking, nursing and dressmaking are impossible of accomplishment by one person in an establishment that is properly carried on. A cook will have quite sufficient work in the kitchen for her ten-hour day. In a house where only two or three servants are kept the bulk of the work falls on the cook, and she is more important and better paid than the maid who may wait at table and attend to the chamberwork."

"The Chicago millionaire described his ideal servant as a girl who never makes a mistake in table service. Why, this one quality alone would command a fine place as waitress for any girl, and she would be highly paid and highly thought of. Even the best of butlers sometimes make mistakes in table service, although they may not make many."

"But the Chicago man goes on to say that 'she must know at a glance the likes and dislikes of any guest at the table whom she may be called upon to serve. This is another remarkable accomplishment for a servant. Such a one could probably make a great deal as a clairvoyant or mind reader, but would hardly take a place as a domestic."

"She must never sulk," the Chicago searcher goes on to say; "she must be always dignified and prudent. She must know her place and always be neat. She must never discuss household affairs with outsiders. These requirements are nearer the ordinary mark which good servants must reach. But they are not always combined with second sight and infallibility in the service of guests at a table; not to speak of good cooking, nursing and dressmaking."

"Good servants are not jacks of all trades any more than good workers in other fields. A girl is apt to pick out whatever branch of work she may do best or like best, and she will stick to it and naturally acquire more or less experience."

"The general housework girl, so-called, are rarely the best servants. They are a shiftless lot for those who cannot afford to have a maid, the smallest possible allowance for a well-conducted home."

"A servant who is not a housewife and does not dry work can hardly, unless she be a wonder, keep her dress and herself in the neat condition necessary for attending to the household. Such girls are rare, it is true, but they are extremely rare."

"Specialists in housework are much more apt to know what duties are required of them and to perform them. A girl introduced to a large establishment such as that described by the searcher for the Chicago man would expect to find a corps of servants if she knew anything about the daily work of a large house."

"The Chicago man does not state what his household arrangements are, although he describes as belonging to a splendid home outside the city limits. It is said to have suites of rooms for the servants."

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are treated half right. They may have to work very much harder than in a smaller home, but a servant will, in nine cases out of ten, choose to live in a large house with wealthy people.

"Perhaps the residence is too far out in the suburbs of Chicago. Servants are not fond of the country, as every one can testify who has endeavored to keep them through a season at a summer home. But if they are paid well and treated well and not asked to do too much work they will stay."

"In some of the large summer homes the work of maids is never done. There is no round of entertainment from morning until night, and the labor is incessant. Unfortunately, in many such homes the staff of help is not sufficient, and small economies are practised in the servants' hall that make them dissatisfied with their fare."

"Put in this plan of cutting down bills is often in practice by a housekeeper, and the employers may know nothing about it, but it all goes to complicate the servant question."

"I should think the Chicago man had better give up his sensational search for the million-dollar girl and look for a good managing housekeeper who will provide him with the requisite number of servants."

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**CHARACTER IN SMOKING.**  
The Ideas of a Woman Who Has Been Smoking Up the Other Sex Unaware.  
According to a man's manner of smoking you shall know him, is the opinion of a keen observer of habits and characteristics. Let him gnaw at the end of his cigar and roll it between his lips and you may depend he is cynical, likely to look always on the wrong side of human nature and not to trust any one completely. The man who smokes with his cigar tilted upwards has the traits that make for success, is brisk, aggressive and likely to triumph over interference with his wishes. The smoker who guards his cigar jealously and will smoke it almost up to the point of charring his moustache or burning his nose is a taciturn, scheming, self-seeking and with an intense desire for power. The cigar tilted toward the chin denotes the day dreamer, the person who may have ideas and ambitions but seldom the practicality to carry them out. The cigar held steadily and horizontally indicates a callous, calculating nature, strong traits, but poor principles, the sort of man who could be brutal with indifference should occasion arise. Men who let their cigar go out and then try to relight it, also those who, after smoking for a while let the cigar go out and throw it away, are likely to be irrational and without the capacity to put their powers to use. Men of quick, vivacious temper hardly touch the tip of their cigar with their teeth and after taking two or three whiffs will remove it and hold it in their hand in absent-minded fashion. They are men who change their opinions and ambitions often and require the spur of novelty or necessity to make them exert themselves. The man who, after lighting his cigar, holds it not only between teeth and lips, but with two, three or four fingers of his left hand is fastidious and possessed of much personal pride. Such a smoker will often remove the cigar and examine the lighted end to see if it is burning evenly and steadily. Such actions indicate carefulness, sagacity and a character worthy of confidence and esteem. The smoker who sends forth smoke from both corners of the mouth in two divergent puffs is crochety and hard to get along with, though he may have good mental facilities. The spendthrift, sometimes the adventurer, declares his act of biting off the end of a cigar. Lack of judgment, dislike to pay debts and not over-neediness of habits are declared by this practice. The man who grips his pipe so firmly between his teeth that marks are left on the mouthpiece is mettlesome, of quick, nervous temper and likes to be contentious of his opinions one way or another. The pipe held so that it hangs somewhat toward the chin indicates the listless, ambitious person, who might stand up to such responsibilities as come to him, but would never seek them or strive for high place. The man who fills his pipe lastly, haphazard fashion, and emits irregular puffs of smoke of various sizes, generous impulses, the sort of man who is a good comrade and has powers of entertaining, but whose friendship is not likely to be lasting nor to warrant implicit confidence. The man who fills his pipe slowly and methodically and smokes mechanically and regularly is likely to be reserved, prudent and a good, dependable friend. Many smokers, no matter how many cigar cases they have, carry their cigars in the upper left-hand waistcoat pocket. This habit indicates a love of self-indulgence and disinclination to make the

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Intelligent treatment based on an experience of a lifetime, tested by dermatology, with an absolute guarantee of safe, sure and permanent results in all cases that come under my professional care.  
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**THE HARDY SEX.**  
It's the One That Wears Low Shoes; and Openwork Stockings in Cold Weather.  
From the Chicago Daily Herald.  
It is to be proved that women who wear low shoes are more subject to colds than those who wear high shoes. As yet, it is to be proved that those who are constantly on their skis, and that those who are called exposure live longer than those who do not care. When women not only survive a fleckle climate, but come out of it more vigorous and healthy, the thing of which men would hardly feel, it is difficult to see how their health can suffer because they wear low shoes. Now, take a man—take the average man, he puts on five thicknesses of clothing on a cold day. He is not content if the temperature is below 75 in his office. He would not think of stepping across the street without putting on his overcoat. In most cases, he would not venture out without his muffler and overcoat. And take that man's wife. She wears two or three thin thicknesses of clothing. She is not content if the temperature is below 75 in his office. He would not think of stepping across the street without putting on his overcoat. In most cases, he would not venture out without his muffler and overcoat. And take that man's wife. She wears two or three thin thicknesses of clothing. She is not content if the temperature is below 75 in his office. He would not think of stepping across the street without putting on his overcoat. In most cases, he would not venture out without his muffler and overcoat.

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Builds up—does not tear down like coffee. You can drink all you want of it and always feel the better for it.

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Sole licensed producers for Greater New York and vicinity.  
FLEISCHMANN'S VIENNA MODEL BAKERY, Inc.

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